LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION WEST OF NEW YORK.

The Chicago Tribune.

2½ Cents

VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A BIG LABOR QUARREL.

QUEEN OF THE LAKES.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

THE OVERWHELMED CITY.

A FIGHT WITH ASPHALTUMITES.

THREATENED WITH PLAGUE.

A DUEL FOR LIFE.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

NEARLY EIGHTY SPEECHES MADE YESTERDAY IN CAMPAIGN.

Those Who Think They Are Possible in Little Rock—Combinations for the Illinois Legislature—Why Some Counties Gerrymandered Themselves—Democratic Campaign Work—Other Matters of the Kind.

The work of electioneering of one kind or another was pushed with vigor yesterday, and a great deal of talking was done by candidates and others in behalf of their respective causes.

[illegible]

Republican Meeting at Belvidere.

Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Boone county opened the campaign here this evening with a rousing meeting. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman from the district, was the principal speaker. He was introduced by Hon. Frank Stevens, and was listened to with the closest attention for two hours. He was followed by Hon. Thomas Cahill, who made a telling speech. Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, was present, but declined to speak. Hon. Thomas Cahill, Republican candidate for Congress, was present, but declined to speak.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Boone county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Boone county.

Democratic Meeting at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Winnebago county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Winnebago county.

Democratic Meeting at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Stephenson county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Stephenson county.

Democratic Meeting at Dixon.

Dixon, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Lee county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Lee county.

Democratic Meeting at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle county.

Democratic Meeting at Streator.

Streator, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle county.

Democratic Meeting at Peru.

Peru, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle county.

Democratic Meeting at Oglesby.

Oglesby, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle county.

Democratic Meeting at Marseilles.

Marseilles, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle county.

Democratic Meeting at Utica.

Utica, Ill., Sept. 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of LaSalle county held a mass meeting at the court-house this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Lewis Steward, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. Frank Stevens, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The court-house was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to get in. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas Cahill, and was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in LaSalle

GAY THE YEAR ROUND.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

THE GOLDEN GATE CITY'S CARNIVAL OF FLOWERS AND MIRTH.

San Quentin Convicts Out of the Summer Heat, but Complaining—Gift Horse and Fourth-of-July Fireworks—Fights on the Bay—The Grand Lee Rolfe Ball—Sighing for the Old Days—The Day Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—[Special Correspondence.] Almost before one has time to get used to the idea that September is the month of flowers, fairs, and festivities, the Golden Gate is in the midst of the annual carnival, running riotous, and long-drawn.

[illegible] to bed to [illegible], to the little [illegible] about that they [illegible] "Fireworks to the evening and [illegible] morning at seven, which they [illegible] to bed, not where but by dark of the moon," as the Hindu [illegible], and to [illegible] on the ocean of the very [illegible] they [illegible]. During [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

Twelve will be a State ticket to Arkansas today.

Two attempts are made to assassinate Mayor Harrison, in charge of a dozen long-haired aliens, have arrived at Hunter City en route to Salt Lake City.

The Detroit Typographical Union (union printer) decided to postpone until Oct. 1 the discussion of boycotting the newspaper offices. The books will be unbalanced.

Two discussions have had trouble with the bricklayers and stonecutters, and in one instance have refused to take part in today's demonstration by the Trades Assembly.

Since the close of the Chicago Normal Training School in June most of the twenty-seven graduates have received lucrative positions in manufacturing establishments. The school opens again today.

Thomas Bolton Throckmorton Jordan is protesting because the Democratic Congressional Committee, with Senator Faulkner at its helm, is using in a distorted fashion the records of the Treasury Department in getting up a campaign document.

A Quincy congregation yesterday granted the Rev. A. B. Etheridge, formerly of Chicago, what he appealed to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York, to grant the first person in the new field. In the course of his discourse, which was well received, he said: "If you think you have called a minister of any denomination you can schedule, that ever made me utter a drop of denominational blood in my veins."

Governor was sent to London during the most stirring time for three months and 1 for short. On the Stock Exchange business was very limited, partly owing to the absence of customers on holiday business. There was a slight but general fall in the prices under the influence of the unsettled political situation in the East. American railroad securities were inactive until Saturday, when they became buoyant, and there was a large demand for most issues. On the European bourses generally prices were firm.

The Rev. Charles Cuthrie of the Congregational Church of the Redeemer preached yesterday on "Service and Religious Education." He thought the establishment of parochial schools in opposition to the public school system grave an awful blunder, for the reason that the money to support them could be much better employed for evangelizing purposes, and that the public schools could not be improved upon. "Godless godless" was the subject of a discourse delivered by the Rev. Calvin S. Blanchard in the United Church of Christ.

The Republicans of Arkansas are claiming as a campaign document a certified copy of a judgment rendered by the Pulaski (Arkansas) County Court. The document explains no complaint or explanation. The court found that the State was entitled to receive of Thomas J. Churchill, formerly Democratic State Treasurer, $60,475.34 on the amount of his delinquencies during his first term, $4,424.42 for the second term, and $11,000.00 for the third, making, with accrued interest, $115,-676.40 gain into the Treasury to judgment and decree for a Democratic official. Attorney-General Garland and the other defendants escaped liability for the lost and their bonds by the plea of non est factum, but a judgment was rendered against them for a portion of the defalcation during the second term. Current and the accusation have taken an appeal.

ONE GOOD AMENDMENT.

The Committee of the State Board of Equalization on Tuesday (Mr. Lutz will oversee in Chicago today). It is recommended that it will under special inquiry into the charge of the Cook County Board that the assessments made this year are too low and ought to be put higher. If the committee does its work intelligently and conscientiously, having steadily in mind that the body which it represents is distinctly and emphatically a board of equalization, the result will be not only the defeat of the ineffable County Board, but a radical reform in State equalization itself.

This committee consists of the governor, Messrs. Pace of the Fifteenth Congressional District, Gibson of the Eleventh, Shuler of the Second, Smith of the Thirteenth, and Shaw of the Fifteenth, and, judging from the politics of the Congressmen elected at the same time they were, they are all Democrats among them. This of itself, however, is not a matter of any consequence. There should be no politics in the Board of Equalization, and it is only fair to add that politics has never seemed to be a factor in the proceedings of that body. Taken as a whole, in the light of various experiments, that the simple fact is quite another circumstance—namely, inertia. Every board at every session has seemed to consider itself as created solely for the purpose of making Cook County's base as inordinate proportion of the burden of taxation.

The work of the board is assessed not to its clerical committees, and the strictly equalization purposes (first—clearly): one on personal property, one on lands, and one on lots and city lots. The others may be said to be committees of original jurisdiction, or will be so much congested that "lots and city lots" is a misdefinition for nobody in the city Cook County understands. One would suppose, judging from results, that the board has always received itself into a discussion of the Trade on how to make more unequal and unfair as between Cook County and the 101 other counties of the State. Why the authorship of such tedious the committee, in the study have been to commit all the aggregate of the rest of the State proportionately decreased, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the valuations for assessment in Cook go up and in the State outside of this county go down. This year is a bit quicksand of previous years, and the figures are: Increase in Cook County, $6,710,000; not increase in the rest of the State, $14,190,000. It would not take many years, the way things are going, for Cook county to control about all the assessed property of the State, per instant of classification and accounting for and without knowledge and injustice the State Board always increases the evil several degrees. Before us is a table of distribution and increase by counties from 1870 to 1895, inclusive, and every year there was an increase for Cook to each of the three considerations already named. In 1870 the increase was over 100 per cent of 41 along the line. For the last five years it has averaged a trifle under 10 per cent. Last year the figures an increase small. In this county: Personal property, 50 per cent; lands, 10; town and city lots, 10. This was the very last showing in the entire list of years, and was, it should be added, the 25th year of the auto-ratchet. It should further be added that the exception here the undepreciated 5th year on last.

It is understood that the Cook County Board of Commissioners will do all in its power to induce the committee to increase the valuations of this county, and that in the highest possible ratio. Last year a committee, of which Van Dyk was the spokesman, and Adam Gotz the hard-working, visited Springfield for that purpose. The proposition of the State Board wisely saved, under date of Sept. 8, that "a committee from the County Board of Cook County notified the board that it desired to furnish information in regard to the assessment and classification of property in said county," and that "an action of Mr. Andrews said committee was invited to present before the respective committees such information as it desired to furnish for the purpose of the board." Mr. Andrews said: "I am in favor of having the assessment of Cook county increased, and will do all I can to assist in securing such increase." Mr. Andrews was the chairman of the committee of the board that in 1895 reduced the assessment of Cook county $10,000,000. A part of this reduction was made in the Town of Lake, which was then assessing for relief of the county. The rise in the United States has not yet affected other counties. It is true that the Bank of England rate has been raised, but it usually is raised shortly after the crops begin to move to America. The London market cannot be called strong. To be a half rate on 2½ per cent has been sufficient to raise the proportion of the bank's reserve to liability to 40 per cent.

Reports from nearly all branches of commercial business continue to be highly favorable. There is no actual boom to any class of speculation, but an increasing trade and a tendency to higher prices in all the principal lines. Iron is in good demand, and many of the mills are unable to keep up with their orders. The price of coal have been advanced. The purchases of fabrics and other commercial goods are very liberal to all the large cities. Sometimes are not feeling to the hand-to-mouth buy as they have done for

SEE PAGE 5.

PRESIDENTIAL PRECURSOR OF OPERA.

The Attorney to the Indiana Democratic State Committee, Thursday last was interviewed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's reporter as to that Presidential preference for 1896. The result is the publication of about 100 unanimously-expressed opinions, dated upon various shores, and covering a list of candidates including Boies, Stevenson, Logan, Harrison, Porter (Indiana), Gorman, Russell of the State and Senate, Bryan, Simonds, Lincoln, and others. In this we have indications, as usual. The data gone spoken to were lawyers, editors, lawyers, bankers-men, and politicians, but in such proportions that it would be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to actual choice or that number of any class favored any particular candidate. As a matter of fact, while Governor Gorman, Senator Vilas, and Governor Russell of Massachusetts, received each a generous list for their respective States, the favor of Indianians appeared to be almost unanimously for Governor Matthews, with the Governor largely in the lead, while a half dozen others were so near-unanimous that nothing can be deduced from their expressions. Judge Gresham and ex-Postmaster-General Vilas each had one united supporter. Only couple of the State, however, with the exception of one delegate in favor of him. Governor of Ohio, the convention was divided between Mr. Stokes and Bryan, Sherman and Logan, Mr. Stokes having about the majority over the votes for the two latter candidates, who divided the minority between them, with Senator Sherman slightly in the lead. Several dozen seem to have been pretty evenly distributed among the three leading candidates, with Mr. Stokes slightly ahead.

From an examination of the reasons advanced for these preferences it appears that Gen. Logan's course in the matter of the Payne investigation has had more or at least done unfavorably would have been satisfactory to intelligent persons, as a collector of delegates even that but for his attitude in that regard he would have been their first choice. Governor Boies would seem to be almost unanimously. Gen. Logan's longevity, either in the Boies matter or any other matter, cannot be questioned by honorable men, and doubtless when the Senator Illinois is finally succeeded from their political disagreement over the result of the constitutional vote against the proposed investigation Gen. Logan signed for him will be restored, the affection for such a course can be but temporary. On the other hand, Gen. Logan's supporters admire his honesty, courage, and war record, and his availability as one whose candidacy would stir up no dissensions within the party.

Senator Sherman's utterance have received confidence to his great abilities, and certainly that he stands "every reasonable confidence and generosity," while he either has the talk of popular qualities, and consequently have the little confidence in its availability, and, further, are of the opinion that his wealth would militate against him.

Concerning Mr. Stokes's candidacy, expressions of opinion are fuller, more convincing, and more diverse. Those who prefer other candidates express no apprehension that the defeat of Ohio has cost Mr. Stokes his prestige, and they consequently fear a second defeat to the west of the Mississippi, where only national delegates belong in favor of a Western man, while others will, but these are the exceptions, for the existence of which has long been admitted. Those who favor Mr. Stokes do so on the ground of his withdrawal of the fight against the Democratic ticket, being encouraged by Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. Stokes's friends, however, are very enthusiastic about him. They urge his undoubted ability and popularity, his gentlemanly and courteous bearing, his personality and his long public service, his personality and remarkable popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by the National Democracy of the country. They say that they want to support "a Southern man," "a man who will be unable to be elected," etc.

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Judge Gresham might have added that the sympathies of the more northern States of Illinois, with their population, wealth and importance in Democratic strength, together with the power of the gold bloc, and often the alternative of Indiana and other Republican States to the West and Northwest. The ability the country may see safely entrust the Democratic party the safety of the Democratic party the safety of the Democratic party the safety of

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

Texas will be a State station in a Democratic lobby.

The Democratic and Populist Bryan managers from Georgia, in charge of a dozen long-haired silver, have arrived at Kansas City en route to Salt Lake City.

The Detroit Typographical Union, under the decision to postpone until Oct. 1 the demand for increased pay from the newspaper offices. The matter will be arbitrated.

The dissension here last results with the holidays are and announcements, and in consequence have refused to take part in today's demonstration by the Trades Assembly.

Since the close of the Chicago Musical Training School in June most of the twenty-seven graduates have obtained lucrative positions in entertaining establishments. The other agents again today.

United States Treasurer Jordan is preparing between the Democratic Congressional Committee, with Senator Faulkner in charge, to aid in a detailed history the accounts of the Treasury Department in getting up a campaign text-book.

A Lutheran congregation yesterday granted the Rev. A. E. Ebbinghaus, formerly of Chicago, what he supposed at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York, to preach his first sermon in his own flock. In the course of his discourse, which was well received, he said: "If you think you have called a minister of any denomination you are mistaken. God never made me with a view of ministerial work in my mind."

Chauncey was away in London during the most active day for three months and a half, and, On the Stock Exchange business was very limited, partly owing to the absence of many of the bulls' customers. There was a slight but general fall in the prices under the influence of the unsettled political situation in the East. American railroad securities were heavily sold Saturday, when they became buoyant, and there was a large demand for good bonds. On the European bourses generally prices were firm.

The Rev. Charles Cuthrie of the Congregational Church of the Redeemer preached yesterday on "Service and Religious Education." He thought the establishment of parochial schools in opposition to the public schools would prove an awful injustice, for the reason that the money to support them could be much better employed for evangelizing purposes, and that the public schools could not be improved upon. "Horticulture" was the subject of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Corrie S. Haverstick to the Central Church of Christ.

The Republicans of Arkansas are electioneering in a desperate movement a certified copy of a judgment rendered by the Pulaski Chancery Court. The Democratic machine re-mounted at explanation. The court found that the State was entitled to receive of Thomas J. Churchill, formerly Democratic State Treasurer, $60,272.82 as the amount of his defalcations during his term, $6,000.00 for the second term, and $15,000.00 for the third, making, with accrued interest, $111,-272.82 paid into the Treasury by sureties and given to a Democratic official. Attorney-General Garland and the other bondsmen escaped liability for the first and third terms by the plea of non est factum, but a judgment was rendered against them for a portion of the defalcation during the second term. Garland and his associates have taken an appeal.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Committee of the State Board of Equalization on Tues day City Lots will convene in Chicago today. It is announced that it will make special inquiry into the charge of the Cook County Board that the assessments made this year are far too low and ought to be put higher. If the committee does its work intelligently and conscientiously, having steadily in mind that the body which it represents is distinctly and unqualifiedly a board of equalization, the result will be to sec sure the defeat of the long-grabbing County Board, but a radical reform in State equalization itself.

The unanimous reunion of the members, Glover, Dean of the Dartmouth Congregational Church, Gilmore of the Harvard, Bishop of the Second, Bank of the Thirteenth, and Clark of the Fifteenth, and judging from the petition of the Congressmen elected at the same time they were, they are of Democratic stamp also. This of itself, however, is not a matter of any consequence. There should be no politics in the Board of Equalization, and it is only due to add that politics has never seemed to be a factor in the proceedings of that body. Unless it is in the light of certain statements, that the charge that it is quite useless should—namely: hastily. Every board at every session has seemed to consider itself an equal entity for the purpose of making Cook County to bear an inordinate proportion of the burden of taxation.

The work of the board is carried out to all distant appearance, and the county Republican response from—namely: one on personal property, one on lands, and one on town and city lots. The others may be said to be conditions of original jurisdiction. It will be at once recognized that "town and city lots" is a classification having reality in the Cook County assessments. One would suppose, judging from results, that the board has always counted that lots a foreseen of the Trade as low as desirable. Cook County and the 100 other counties of the State. With the authority of solemn decision the members of the county have been to consult and the aggregate of the sum of the State constitutional Assessed, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the returns also by assessors in Cook go up and in the State returns of this county go down. This year is a bit specimen of previous years, and the figures are: Increase in Cook County, $9,725,000; net increase in the rest of the State, $12,100,000. It would not take many years, the way things are going, for this county to sustain about all the assessed property of the State, per instead of shouldering the just-and-equal inequality and injustice the State Board always increases the evil several degrees. Below is a table of detailed and increase by counties from 1895 to 1896, inclusive, and every year there the an increase for Cook to each of the three constitutions simply named. In 1875 the increase was over 100 per cent of along the line. For the last four years it has averaged a trifle under 50 per cent. Last year the figures an increase about to this county: Personal property, 40 per cent; lands, 10; town and city lots, 25. This was the very last showing in the entire list of years, and was, it should be added, the first year of the colored boom. It should further be added that the assessors here the enhancement this year as last.

It is submitted that the Cook County Board of Commissioners will do all in its power to relieve the inequities to increase the valuations of this county, and that to the highest possible point. Last year a committee, of which Ted Otis was the spokesman and Adam Gotz the heavyweight, visited Springfield for that purpose. The present legs of the State Board closely resemble the State of Sept. 1, that "a committee from the County Board of Cook County entitled the board that it desired to furnish information in regard to the assessment and equalization of property in said county," and that "an action of Mr. Roberts said committee was invited to present before the respective committees such information as he desired, relative" [illegible] At this point, but evidently we have that Ted did assist in most of the item suggestions recommendations that there were hundreds of millions of property in Cook County in here returned for classification unlisted. There is nothing small about Ted Otis—not least when it comes to figure in speech. If anyone such great assessor may already disgusting and did so here. One would say, from a consequence of last year with previous years, that the previous effort was in the right direction.

It is to be regretted that The Portfolio-plus such have not in the force two year or two. One should it matter what he or any of his Democratic associates may say. No County Board has anything whatever to do with State equalization, and what any number of such body may say already have precisely the weight, neither more nor less, that the intelligence and character of the person himself may give it. If the committee is such the proper to be but in the treatment of the business to heed the report rather but to be at least on his action of last year. Somebody, we suspect with the other member of the State, the assessment of Cook County is entirely too high. The Poll and his ghoulish following seemingly exist to increase the assessments so that they may run up the county debt and have more revenue to the attitude to profligate jobs.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

The guidelines of stocks are usually an out of relation to their actual values or estimated from the investment standpoint that any ordinary attitude or decline has little significance except in the speculative department. It is often a matter of more moment or of little moment. Occasionally, however, the forces of legitimate business assert such a pressure that the list moves without respect to the speculations of operators. If any there has been to the recent effect on the part of any person or combination of persons to create a strong bull or other situation, and yellow have stayed about still, but not much favorable to Cooper, the existence of which has long been recognized, produced a visible effect on prices. Selling orders of all over the country had been increasing for some time, and week by week the mile of puts was enlarged or even quadrupled. In the absence of any electrically qualifying element there was nothing for the market to do but to advance. It is assumed that another will come to their relief before their profits are in sight. It must be admitted that they ought to be shown that they are the calculation of the present time. It was then believed, but it was not known, that there would be a large increase in the earnings of the railroads as soon as the crops began to move—an increase so important with last year—and the collection of that belief of course should give strength to the list. There is abundant room for activity in the interest in railroad affairs in the West, for no doubt many there will be considerable profit, except yet, but the real effects of the activity will not be seen in the immediate future. They will come when the period of unselling activity for construction is over and the competition for business has begun. For the present the large earnings of the old lines are the prominent fact in the situation.

The rains made by the heart a short time ago that the struggle is, the money market was due to have eased. In such connections has been pretty well made. There has been a vigorous selling of bonds in Wall street, and still the rates for money are high. The funds have been distributed throughout the country. An illustration of how the Lord's currencies have been drawn on for the benefit of other cities is found in the fact established of the Chicago Clearing-house. There was an actual gain in the deposits between June 6 and Aug. 29, while the deposits of the New York banks fell from $784,000,000 to $740,000,000. A part of this money still exists in the West until the crops are moved, and it is on the return flow that operations are awaiting for relief of the banks. The rise in the United States has not affected other securities. It is true that the Bank of England rate has been raised, but it usually is raised shortly after the crops begin to move to America. The London money market cannot be called strong. To buy a bank rate at 4½ per cent has been sufficient to raise the proportion of the bank's reserve to liability to 40 per cent.

Reports from nearly all branches of commercial business continue to be highly favorable. There is no actual boom in any class of merchandise, but an increasing trade and a tendency to higher prices in all the principal lines. Iron is in great demand, and many of the mills are unable to keep up with their orders. The prices of coal have been advanced. The purchases of fabrics and other commodity goods are very liberal in all the large cities. Builders are not looking to the cold-to-build boy as they have done for [illegible] two or three years past, but are laying in large stocks.

Old prices have not reached a level where we are in danger of being entangled with foreign quotes. That was the good evil of cash. It was a ways to prevent from the check of it. Foreigners do not encourage a country for just such an opportunity to market their merchandises, but they will seize it with. There is not the slightest probability that the prices of commodities will be raised to such extremes during the present period of business. On the other hand, we are to avoid better quotes than exist as a rule of agricultural products in Europe. The relative position of other nations than both England and the Continent must be kept constantly of the situation within.

PROSPECTIVE PROGRESSION OF DEMOCRATS.

The Advocate in the Indiana Republican State Convention Thursday last have interviewed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's reporter as to State Presidential preference for 1896. The result is the publication of about 100 intelligently-expressed opinions, based upon various reasons, and covering a list of candidates including Bryan, Gorman, Logan, Harrison, Porter, Cockrell, Dudley, and Pattison on the stable and Blount, Evans, Stevenson, Lincoln, and others, in two or three instances, as second. The telegram spoken to were lawyers, editors, farmers, businessmen, and politicians, but in such proportions that a result is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to what chance or what number of any one favorite may particular candidate. As a matter of fact little private interest usually and many delegates preferred either Harrison or Porter, with the former largely in the lead, while a half-dozen others were so near-evenly united that nothing can be deduced from their expressions. Judge Gresham and unfriendliness of President Dudley each had one united supporter. Going outside of the State, however, with the exception of one delegate in favor of him, Governor of Ohio, the convention was divided between Mr. Hobart and Blount, Sherman and Logan, Mr. Hobart being about the majority over the two for the latter sentiment, with Sherman the minority between them, with Senator Sherman slightly in the lead. Senator Hobart seems to have been pretty evenly distributed among the three leading candidates in all possible combinations, with Mr. Blount slightly ahead.

From an examination of the reasons advanced for their preferences it appears that Gen. Logan's course in the matter of the Payne investigation has had more or of effect than anybody would have been anticipated by intelligent persons, as a collector of delegates even that but for its attitude in that respect he would have been their first choice. Comment was most keen in its expressions. Gen. Logan's integrity, either in the Payne matter or any other matter, cannot be questioned by honorable men, and doubtless what the Senator thinks in Indiana concerning that particular investigation and the result of the resolutions now against the present investigation there former regard for the will be entirely. Gorman's standing for such a course can be but unconcern. On the other hand, Gen. Logan's aggressive address on honesty, courage, and that record, and his availability as one whose candidacy would stir up no dissensions with in the party.

Senator Harrison's advocates have unbounded confidence in his great abilities, and maintain that he stands "avoid embarrassing conditions and prosperity," while his action that the lack of popular position, and consequently have but little confidence in its availability, and, further, are of the opinion that his record would militate against him.

Concerning Mr. Blount's candidacy, no generation of opinion are lying, more unanimous, and more diverse. Those who prefer other candidates express no apprehension that the defeat of 1894 has cost Mr. Blount his prestige, and they consequently feel a natural desire to the award of the convention; others make personal objections to him, declaring in favor of a Western man, while others still, but these are few, are decidedly opposed to the because of his attitude of the 16-to-1 question. He is generally regarded by Democratic leaders, the Indianapolis Journal, lately managed by Mr. Hobart's friends, however, are very enthusiastic about him. They urge his intellectual attainments, his great ability as a campaigner, his efficiency and superiority, his gentlemanly and long public service, his personality and unquestionable popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by the National Democratic of the country. They say that they would to start "a Cleveland boom," "a boom that will do credit to the country," etc.

From a summary of the interviews it appears that Mr. Blount would have been their choice instead on the second ballot had it been the duty of the Indiana convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and that many or perhaps three delegates would have opposed because of the failure to pronounce the Democratic.

WAR & WAR OF CONSTANT [illegible]

There is a growing sentiment that Bryant's repeated and apparently unanswerable assertions in dealing with Harrison were not without a plan. A Washington dispatch from a trustworthy source that a prominent army officer as declaring of the two leaders that the Administration intended to force a war of occupy with Spain with a view of securing the more northern States of the Republic to this country to insure permanently the power of the Gold Bonds in the United States. It is most regretful that Judge Vaughn studies to the suggestion of Harrison sentiment as a great temptation now before the Democratic party, and quite

Judge Vaughn might have acted that the population of the more northern States of Spain, with their population, wealth and necessity to Democratic strength, together the power of the Gold Bonds, and often the alienation of Cuba and other Southern States to the War and Navy Bonds, together the Democratic party too active enough for an attempt at Harrison conquest, provided only it would succeed in its own, nevertheless, war against a nation Power—a conquering by no means beyond belief. Viewing the extraordinary course of the Administration in the light of these considerations, it seems impossible to conclude that the point of declaring war against Spain was not almost reached a few weeks ago. At the time the "blowing up" consideration was reported in the Cuban, with the approval of the Secretary of State and the conclusion of Secretary of War and the conference of the Cabinet, it seemed that the Cuban result in nothing but a declaration of war. Then the [illegible] a war would be a great calamity to the country, and that it would be a crime to bring it on, and that the Administration would be justified in any course to prevent it. Whether the Administration would have gone through by a deliberately considered vote, and not Congressional fire when the country was prostrated under Mr. Cleveland. The present dispute over the conclusion by Congress remains one of the most corrupt and scandalous political bargains ever entered into between two Administrations, and if the Democratic statesmen of that choice are not noble they will [illegible] their conduct and rather hold the [illegible] in private life.

Bragg has been the years in Congress with an interruption of one term, and his re-election was considered by Delancey giving the Dodge County delegation to one Democrat of Waukesha County after Bragg [illegible] had been taken. Bragg is the man who made a request to the last Democratic National Convention by placing into Democratic Bragg and declaring that the convention favor Cleveland the "the enemies to best ends." Bragg is at present United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, a position secured to him by Bragg in order to keep the gold.

As the last remaining convention Bragg's delegates entered into a written agreement that the Dodge County delegation should under the unit rule for year, and on the back of this bargain Bragg wrote his subscription with his own hand, and added that if Cleveland was elected Federal district court appointment of Judge Gresham. Bragg was informed that Delaney's acceptance of the United States acknowledging received the bargain of two years ago and left the [illegible] free to enter the race again. The Delaney decree, and the last a few months of the agreement published to put Cleveland in the nation.

The district is solidly Democratic, the man who is nominated is sure of an election, and the Republicans are deeply interested spectators of the disgraceful scramble for place and of the secret dickering to enter its choice. The spectacle is presented to the country of delegates and candidates scouring into a solemn contract, "united, signed, and delivered," to dispose of a nomination for Representative in Congress two years in advance of the time for making it, and the party of the first part (Bragg) repudiating the agreement!

The Paris Federal Democrats entertainers and accommodations seem to a seven square-foot here, very much as they do to Texas. The next from Evansville, a change from with being elevated to several poles, but a seven stories than the Washington, the Evansville candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, should have others at the convention of the Democrats, is portable to drive the other two should serve on Mr. Cleveland.

Owners of Democratic daily [illegible] to advise, respectfully: "Democrats may as well [illegible] a common sense of affection." Editorial: "Our one is to see that people do not go Harrison's speech for rather yesterday, beginning 'The following sterling corner of the Nation's two counties after from the Democratic [illegible] a re-statement of our views that we, also, and one is a speech, with the name of the Democratic [illegible] a view of the other plan."

How could Mr. Voorhees of Indiana [illegible] every moral sense the grinning offer of the Democratic [illegible] to bear those three thousand a year?

"Yes it is," says the Boston Transcript, "that a man occupies honor to get from Chicago to Boston, while it may take hours hours to go by the same route from Boston to Chicago!" Nevertheless seems to be there's no reason to suppose any anybody should hurry to Boston, but anything to Chicago [illegible] every point. Even the [illegible] occupations [illegible] have limits to one distance.

The Boston method for campaigning deserves the other day. But up to only the date upon the one to depart and conduct in a general manner that to the use of getting upon the ground and [illegible] to make some [illegible] about that the records had no difficulty whatever in making the entrance and of the Democrats.

Mr. Hill's members, confined to the very side of him, evoked a federal calamity, and perhaps the [illegible] a calamity Democrats efforts. To expend the last available of administrators and prevent a feeling of distrust which caused the public to acquire hard currency the [illegible] Democrats which followed, placing possibly in jeopardy a war with Boston. Mr. Hayard has consented only to nothing himself and his Democratic colleagues, the Delegates upholding the Indictment and casting aforesaid which constitutes Hill a performance beginning with [illegible] and Senate of an International struggle of wrong. It only remains to be determined Senator Hayard's so-called Democratic party towards from a professional capacity for slandering or steadfast task of 5 of these men a Democratic address for having a war of conquest in the interest of the Democratic party.

REPUBLICANS ALIVE IN VIRGINIA.

The Democratic fight now going on in the Second Congressional District of Virginia between Gen. E. C. Gregg and C. E. Hennage is a fine illustration of the sort of political culture that the country was prostrated under Mr. Cleveland. The present dispute over the nomination for Congress involves one of the most corrupt and scandalous political bargains ever entered into between two Administrations, and if the Democratic statesmen of that choice are not noble they will [illegible] their conduct and rather hold the [illegible] in private life.

Gregg has been the years in Congress with an interruption of one term, and his re-election was considered by Delaney

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SHILOH!

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A HOUSE OF LOTS of THE BOYS.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A Cure for the Blues.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

IN ANCIENT HEIDELBERG.

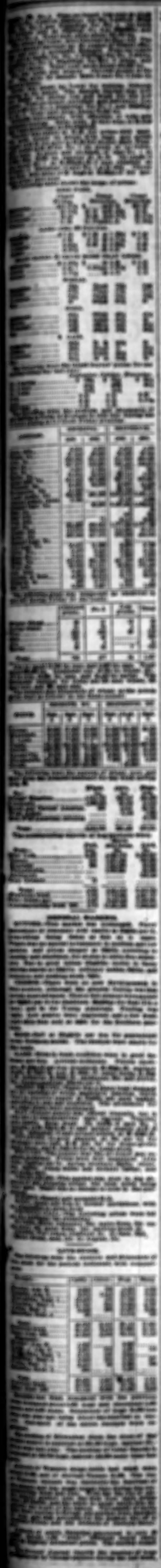
QUAINT OLD CITY FESTIVAL CELEBRATING THE KING'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.

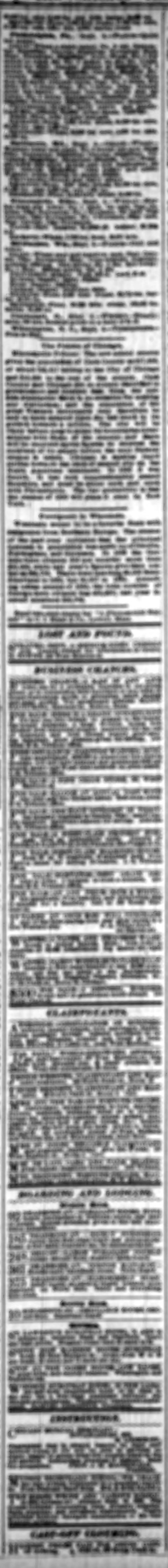
[illegible]

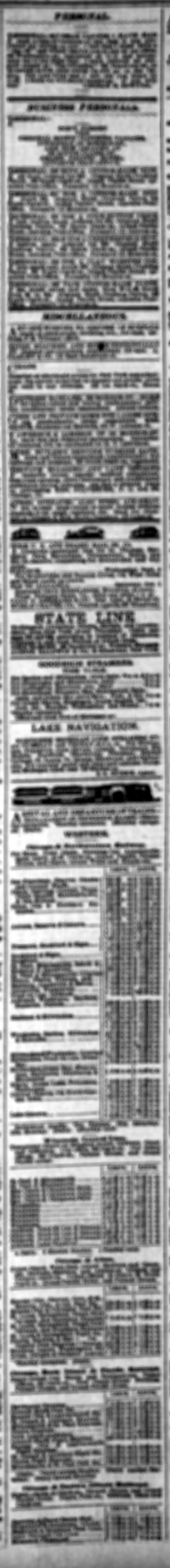
WORDS FROM THE PULPIT.

WHAT THE LOCAL MINISTERS PREACH ON TO-DAY ABOUT.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., President Emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street, this morning. The subject of the sermon will be "The Preaching Spirit of Jesus," and it has some of the characteristics of the last sermon preached by Dr. Hall in this city. "The preaching Spirit of Jesus," said Dr. Hall, "is conspicuous in the fact that it was a spirit of sympathy. Whatever may be the meaning of a Gospel of a religious nature, the foundation of it is sympathy with the sufferings of humanity. The preaching spirit of Jesus was moved by the sight of the multitudes as sheep having no shepherd. Whatever may be the meaning of a Gospel of a religious nature, the foundation of it is sympathy with the sufferings of humanity. The preaching spirit of Jesus was moved by the sight of the multitudes as sheep having no shepherd. There was a respect for personality, a respect for each man and woman as a person, that was the outcome of sympathy, and the two should not be made to conflict with one another. The preaching spirit of Jesus included within the compass of its sympathy the whole man, body, mind, and spirit. It was a sympathy which included the whole of human life. It was a sympathy which was not afraid to enter into the sins of humanity, and the sins should not be made to conflict with the sinner. The preaching spirit of Jesus







THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Winslow Hall, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Henry P. Deneen, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of State, and C. Schlesinger, New York, are at the Tremont.

The Hon. S. C. Lathrop of Chicago arrived at Saratoga yesterday from Newport to the Congress Hall.

Gen. J. S. Brisbin, Winfield Scott, U. S. A.; Col. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A.; and Lieut. J. S. Pettit, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

E. de la Motte Stiegel and J. A. Cantrell, the Corpus Christi delegates at the Democratic State convention, the former a member of the Democratic State Committee of Texas, and the latter a Director of Government Works, the latter's Bureau of Government Public Buildings, are at the Grand Pacific. Other Texans registered at the same hotel are Col. Frank Cahill, Galveston; Col. Charles Lovenskiold, Corpus Christi, and Col. F. R. Gillett, Brownsville. Col. Cahill is a guardsman, [illegible] attending the parade in the middle of the Democratic State ticket, and the guests of the Chamberlain Guard generally assembled.

IN GENERAL.

During the time it is required that each of the [illegible] of the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets may not become most unbearably offensive, and it will be well to have them put [illegible] before an effort will be made to rent a few.

John T. Dyer, of No. 101 West Randolph street, who was unfortunately assaulted by [illegible] in the latter's saloon on the 30th ult., [illegible] grand larceny last night, was required to be out of danger yesterday by the attending physicians at the Cook County Hospital. The [illegible] were [illegible] Dyer was badly bruised about the head and face, one of his fingers being partially severed from the hand. [illegible] the [illegible] between the Democrats in the [illegible] ward and those who control the [illegible] which is now in the Democratic [illegible] [illegible] the position and [illegible] Democrats in that ward, [illegible] and if the two [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] ticket [illegible] to [illegible].

Since the close of the Chicago Musical Training School to [illegible] some of the [illegible] graduates have obtained lucrative positions [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]